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MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 1

SPEECH OF

HON. LAZARUS W. POWELL,
OF KENTUCKY.

On the Right of the President to Suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, and make Arbitrary arrests, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 9th, 1862.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware being under consideration:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Laus and Whiteley Meredith, or either of them, citizens of the State of Delaware, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; when they were arrested and so imprisoned; the charges against them; by whom made; by whose orders they were arrested and imprisoned; and that he communicate to the Senate all papers relating to their arrest and imprisonment."

Mr. POWELL. I desire to state briefly to the Senate the reasons why I shall vote for the resolution under consideration. A great deal of the speech of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] met my most hearty approval; but the position taken by him, and by the Senator from New Jersey, [Mr. Field], that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus has anything to do with arrests, is a doctrine new to me. Both of those Senators have indicated in the remarks which they have made, that if the writ of habeas corpus be authoritatively suspended, the President and his Cabinet ministers may then make arrests. In my judgment, the position is not well taken. I will not enter into the controversy now, as to whether the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended by the Executive or not. Upon that point I made an argument before the Senate heretofore, somewhat elaborate, in which I undertook to prove that Congress alone could suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I am of that opinion still, and upon that branch of the case I concur with the Senator from Ohio.

The Senator from Ohio indicated in his speech that this Congress, by giving some qualified approval to the action of the President, had authorized him to suspend this writ of habeas corpus. From that position of the Senator from Ohio, I dissent. There has been no action of Congress that, in my judgment, would authorize the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He has undertaken to suspend it, and there are many, some very learned, lawyers, who have maintained that in him is lodged that power. Other lawyers, very eminent in this country, and I believe, to the credit of the profession, the much larger number, hold that it is a legislative power. This is the point to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senate. Taking it for granted that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended by competent constitutional authority, then I hold that they have no right to make these arrests. The writ of habeas corpus has nothing to do with the arrest of an individual. The whole scope, verge, and object of the writ of habeas corpus is to relieve a man, when arrested, from illegal imprisonment. The object is to open the prison doors, and to bring him before the court, to inquire whether he is lawfully detained or not; and if he has been lawfully lodged in the prison, it is the duty of the judge before whom he is brought to remand him to prison, and if it is a bailable case, to allow him bail, and if he is illegally imprisoned, to let him go free. That is the only object of the writ of habeas corpus. It is a great remedial writ. The suspension of this writ confers no authority on any officer of this Government to make an arrest. The arrest and the discharge are separate and distinct things.

I hold that there is no authority vested by the Constitution of the United States in the President or any of his Cabinet ministers to make these arrests; and whenever they exercise such a power it is an act of usurpation and an overthrow of the Constitution of the country. The Constitution defines what are the duties of the various departments of this Government. The duties of the Executive are plainly marked out in the instrument. So it is with the legislative power; so it is with the judicial power. Upon each and every one of these distinct bodies of powers which they can legitimately exercise; and whenever they go beyond the powers prescribed in the Constitution, they usurp an authority not given to them by the law, and deserve and should receive the honest censure of every loyal man in the land. I mean of every man loyal to the Constitution of the country.

Now, sir, I ask Senators who claim that the President and his Cabinet ministers have exercised this power rightfully, to point me to the clause in the Constitution or the law that authorizes those officials to arrest a citizen, a civilian. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, may have the right, by virtue of the laws passed to regulate the Army and Navy, to make arrests of persons employed in the land and naval service; but I ask Senators to show

me the law that authorizes him to make an arrest of a citizen not connected with either service. Why, sir, even suppose the position of the Senator from New Jersey were true, that the President has a right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, does it necessarily follow after that suspension, that he has a right to arrest whom he pleases? If so, I would not give a fig for the liberties of this people. If it be so, any President who is wicked enough and abandoned enough to do it, may, *ad libitum*, overthrow the liberties of this country. The Senator contends that the President has the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that after he suspends the writ he has a right to arrest whom he pleases, and imprison them during the continuance of the war. If the President were clothed with that power, I ask the Senator to tell me what would prevent him from seizing the Senators of the United States or the honorable gentlemen who occupy seats in the other end of this Capitol, if they were distasteful to him, and locking them up in Fort Warren or Fort La Fayette, or some other Bastille, and putting the key in his pocket, and keeping them in prison for twenty years, if the war should last so long; and in that event, what would become of your legislative functions? They would be utterly destroyed, because the persons appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, to legislate, would be deprived of the privilege of exercising the functions of their office. Suppose the President should think that it interfered with his imperial powers for the judges to sit upon the bench and administer the laws. In that event, if the doctrine held by the Senator from New Jersey is correct, he has power to seize all the members of the judiciary and put them in prison, and thus overthrow and destroy the judicial department of this Government.

Mr. President, you need but state the case to see that no such power ever could have been given by men so wise as our ancestors were to any Executive. They were men who justly appreciated human liberty; they were devotees of civil liberty; they thought that the civil power was superior to that of the military; that the military was always subordinate to the civil power; and that is the doctrine set forth in the Constitution; but that does not seem to please the radicals of this day. Neither the President nor his Cabinet ministers have a right to make arrests; and whenever they do it they usurp a power not given to them by the Constitution. I ask Senators, who favor these unlawful seizures and arrests, to point me to the provision of the Constitution or the law that authorizes those gentlemen to make arrests. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and making arrests are separate and distinct; one may be done without affecting the other. Arrests can only be made in the mode pointed out by the Constitution of that subject. No citizen can be properly arrested and held except upon warrant and probable cause. He is entitled to a speedy trial in the district where he has committed the offense; and our Constitution says that no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law. If you arrest a citizen without charge, and lock him up in one of these prisons for seventeen months, and then discharge him without a trial, as has been done in many instances since the civil war commenced, do you not deprive a citizen of his liberty without process of law, and violate the plain provisions of the Constitution?

I demand to know by authority of what law these things have been done. There is no law authorizing it. So far as that matter is concerned, the executive department of the Government has put the Constitution under its heels, has disregarded it, has deprived citizens of their liberty without process of law. It is unnecessary for me to say here what "process of law" means. The whole Senate knows it. It has been judicially defined over and over again in England and in this country. It was a right which our fathers brought from their fatherland. It was a right distinctly affirmed in the Great Charter which the iron barons demanded of the pusillanimous John. The English people had it guaranteed to them by thirty-two acts of Parliament. Our fathers appreciated the wise precepts of our English ancestors, and in order to secure our liberties, ingrained it on our Constitution; but yet we find the Constitution utterly disregarded, and thousands of our citizens deprived of their liberty without process of law.

I desire those who here advocate these arrests, who approve them, to point me to the law that authorizes them. I wish no evasion. I do not wish the liberties and the rights of the people to be cloven down and the Constitution overthrown, and when those who do it are assailed or censured to have them do it, and talk about the rebellion. Point me to the law, point me to the constitutional provision, which authorizes these arrests, and then I shall be satisfied that the President and his Cabinet ministers have not usurped powers not given to them by the Constitution. Until then I shall pronounce them usurpers and violators of the Constitution which they have sworn to support; I will be satisfied with no plea of necessity, which has been the tyrant's plea the world over.

Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois thinks we had better dispose of this resolution and take up his bill. I do not remember the provisions of that bill, but if it were passed and made the law of the land, what good would it do? Would it relieve any man from unlawful imprisonment? The Constitution and law secure to every man the right to a speedy and impartial trial. The right to a speedy and impartial trial. The difficulty is, that the Executive and his Cabinet ministers will not allow the laws to be executed.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senator from Kentucky would remember the bill, he would know that it is a bill providing for that very object. It is a bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to charge the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizance to secure the trial of the same. I think it met the approbation of the Senator from Kentucky at the last session.

Mr. POWELL. I dare say it did. I do not

remember its provisions; I make no objection to the bill, but, sir, the Constitution of the country has provided what shall be done in these cases; the statutes of the United States have provided what shall be done in cases of unlawful arrests; the Constitution has provided how you shall make seizures and arrests; and if the Executive will violate the Constitution and the laws that are now on the statute-book, have we any reason to believe that he will respect and execute laws passed by this Congress? The defect is not in the law; the law is ample to relieve citizens wrongfully arrested if they were executed. Have we reason to believe that he will respect a law because it is passed by this Congress, when he acts in violation of the Constitution of his country and the laws on the statute-book made in pursuance thereof? I am wanting in faith that the President will execute any law you may pass on this subject. The Constitution which he has sworn to support requires him to see that the laws be faithfully executed, which he has failed to do.

The Senator from Massachusetts said that the Departments were loaded down with business, and that we ought not to trouble them with such cases as this. Why, Mr. President, if there is one thing more than another that the representatives of a free people should be jealous about, and should present persistently and untiringly on all proper occasions to those in power, it is the civil liberty of the citizen. One of the wise men of Greece once said that that was the best Government where an injury offered to the meanest and poorest citizen was an insult to the State. It was a wise maxim. But, sir, these insults and injuries are offered not only to the poor and helpless, but they have been offered to some of the most respectable and loyal citizens of the United States. Men who are the peers of the President and Cabinet, and the peers of Senators, have been for months confined in prison, where they have been cruelly languishing for no assigned cause, with no charges made against them, and the prison doors opened, and they let free without a trial. The Senator calls that mercy. Mercy! to drag a man from his family without charge, in violation of the Constitution of the country put him in one of your Bastilles, and keep him there on bread and water and a pallet of straw for months, and then to turn him out without giving him a trial, when he has all the time protested his innocence and demanded a trial! Sir, if that is mercy I want none of it.

My object, Mr. President, is not to screen the guilty, but to protect the innocent. I have been taught to believe, and I now believe, that there is no liberty, save in the supremacy of the laws. The law must be supreme if you have liberty. Men are too weak and too frail, even the wisest and best of them, to be trusted with absolute power. The law is the barrier between the innocent and those who would trample upon our rights, and that should by all men be held up as the shield to protect them in their liberties, in their properties, and in their lives.

What will be the result, Mr. President, if you go on in this way, and allow the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and his Cabinet ministers, and men high in authority, to violate wittingly, knowingly, the Constitution and laws of the country, and deprive citizens of their liberty? What will be the moral effect upon the community? The President swears to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution; he swears to see that the laws are faithfully executed. If he, the highest officer in the land, the Chief Magistrate of a mighty people, if he who is as much bound by the Constitution and laws as the humblest citizen, may violate them with impunity, what will be the moral effect upon the community? They necessarily will do the same; and with what heart, with what right would one of these high officials seek to punish a citizen for violating the Constitution and laws of the country when he is daily infracting them himself in the most vital points? I tell you, Senators, it will bring about a moral degradation in the country that will be most appalling and humiliating. You may talk about the patriotism of the President and of his Cabinet ministers, and of their honest convictions of duty; but, sir, while they are daily violating the plain provisions of the Constitution and the laws, they cannot, without a cheek that should blush for shame, ask those whom they are to administer the laws to be faithful to them. They should look to these things.

We are told that if we pass resolutions of this kind we shall be taxing the gentlemen. They will never be taxed on a more meritorious point than this. It is sought to inquire why a free American citizen has been unlawfully deprived of his liberty and languishes in a dungeon. We would do well if we were to give our days and nights to the correction of this evil until it be remedied. In doing that we shall be most patriotically discharging our duty. What boots it that by arms you maintain the territorial integrity of the Union if your Constitution is gone, your liberties cloven down in the mean time? Sir, we admire this great Union because of the guarantees which its glorious Constitution throws around us. Do not let us forget that Constitution in the day of battle. There are two wars going on one against the territorial integrity of the Union, and the other, which is most assiduous, against the Constitution of the country; to inquire which of which was I opposed, for I have both of which I could only settle our sectional difficulties and save this Union by peaceful means.

The Senator from Wisconsin yesterday stated to the Senate that in his judgment, in all cases where the parties would take the oath, they were permitted to go free.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. In all cases of arrest upon suspicion.

Mr. POWELL. Well, sir, I suppose that would embrace all. It would certainly embrace all that I have heard anything about. I believe that from first to last five thousand of my constituents have been imprisoned, not all of them without the State, some in military camps within the State, some in only for a short time. The wives, the children, the fathers and mothers of those have written to me on the subject. Many of the persons imprisoned have written to

me; and in every instance they have stated that they did not know the cause of their arrest. They were consequently, I suppose, arrested on suspicion, for the larger portion of them have been released without trial. But I can say to the Senator from Wisconsin that during the last session of Congress there were men confined in Fort Lafayette who were ready and willing to take the oath and give the bond required, and yet Mr. Seward kept them there for months after they were willing to do so. I will instance one case, that of Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of the city of Maysville, in the State of Kentucky. His brother, who is now in this city, told me that he was willing to take the oath and give the bond, and yet it was months before the prison doors were opened to that citizen. I have been informed, since the Senator made that statement, by a highly respectable gentleman, that Mr. Benjamin Thomas, Mr. Tolle, and Mr. Hunt, of that city, were in the same category. The fact may now be as stated; it was not so little while ago. But I ask the Senator in all candor, if he were arrested in that way upon vague charges of disloyalty, would he so lower the standard of his manhood as to be willing to take an oath unknown to the Constitution and laws to procure his release? I should dislike confinement in a prison, I have no doubt, as much as any man; but I say now that if I should be arrested, before I would obtain my discharge in that way, I would languish for life in the prison. I would look upon it as an implied and tacit admission of the charge. I would stand forth boldly and demand a trial under the laws of my country. Yes, sir, I would want my children and those who are to come after me to see that I stood vindicated before the proper tribunals, the courts of my country. I would do no act that by implication, direct or indirect, would intimate that I acknowledged the offense of which I was charged. I admire the lofty spirit of those gentlemen who refused to take the oath. I do not censure those who took them. It is a matter of personal consideration entirely, about which each man must judge for himself.

I sincerely desire the supremacy of the laws of my country to be maintained, and I hope, for the sake of the public liberties, that the Senators on this floor who are in amity with the Administration, will follow the advice of the Senator from Ohio. I can tell you, Senators, that the people of this country are determined that these illegal arrests shall stop. They have decreed it at the ballot-box; the voice of an outraged and injured people has gone up from Ohio, from Pennsylvania, from Indiana, from Illinois, from New Jersey, from the Empire State of New York, like leaping thunder, demanding that the Constitution must be maintained and respected, and the innocent go free; not at the gallant, lion-hearted Democracy of those States desire the guilty to escape punishment—no, sir; but they demand that the innocent go free, and that the guilty be punished according to law. I, sir, desire the guilty everywhere to be punished. If a man is guilty of any offense against the laws of the country, arrest him and bring him before the proper tribunals, the tribunals organized under the Constitution says he shall be tried; if guilty, punish him; and in the name of the public liberties, if innocent, let him go free. That is all I ask, and that, I tell you, is the verdict of the people rendered at the polls, and such verdicts will continue to be recorded as long as these exist. You may get together here, and you may talk until you convince yourselves that the people will sustain you in the exercise of this usurped power; let me tell you the voice of the people is against it, they are everywhere rising in their majesty to put it down, and it was one of the chief points made against the Administration in the late canvass in the States to which I have referred.

Mr. ESSENDEEN. Before the honorable Senator sits down will he allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. POWELL. With a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. ESSENDEEN. It is rather to enlighten my own mind, from the Senator upon this subtle difference. My question is this: if he were at the head of the Government, and he were satisfied in his own mind that an individual, in a time like this, was about to commit a crime the consequence of which would be exceedingly injurious to the Government itself, and would strengthen the arm of the rebellion, and there were no other way in which he could prevent it, would he not arrest the individual without law, and hold him by the strong hand for the safety of the people?

Mr. POWELL. If the individual in the case supposed were acting in the character of a spy—

Mr. ESSENDEEN. That is not the question.

Mr. POWELL. I will answer it all if the Senator will allow me. If the individual were connected with the armies of the opposition, and infringed the laws of war, I would have him arrested and punished under those laws; but if he were a private citizen wholly unconnected with the army, and by this act had not connected himself with it, if I thought he had infringed the laws, if I had him arrested I would hand him over instant to civil authorities, to be tried and punished for the offense; but if there was no law for the offense, I would, as an honest man, have to let him go free, because if I were President I should have sworn that I would see the laws faithfully executed, and before God I would not perjure myself. That is my answer.

Mr. ESSENDEEN. Mr. President, the Senator has answered several questions that I did not put, but has not answered the question that I did put. My question was not whether he would without law arrest a man that had committed a crime; but, in a time of public danger, in a time of rebellion, revolution, when the very existence of the country was at stake, he were satisfied that an individual, a private individual, a civilian if you please, was about to commit a crime the consequence of which would be to afford aid to that rebellion and materially injure the

cause of the country, and there was no other mode for him to prevent it, would he not arrest him without law and hold him?

Mr. POWELL. Well, Mr. President, the question of the Senator from Maine is really so long that it would take a speech to answer, but I will say to the Senator that if I were the President, (which is not a supposable case in regard to so humble an individual,) I would by no act violate the Constitution and laws of my country. If I thought that a man was about to do anything wrong, and there was a law of the land by which I could have him arrested and punished, or placed under bonds for good behavior, I would have the law executed. If there was no law to reach the case, and I thought the man meditated very great injury, I think I should have a watch kept upon him and prevent his committing the act, and then at the next session of Congress I would recommend the passage of a law for the punishment of just such offenses. I would adhere to the law.

Mr. ESSENDEEN. The Senator forgets one clause of my question, and that is that there was no other way to prevent it.

Mr. POWELL. The Senator is supposing a state of facts that could not exist.

Mr. ESSENDEEN. The Senator thinks it is not a supposable case.

Mr. COLLAMER. Will the Senator from Kentucky indulge me in a single question?

Mr. POWELL. Certainly.

Mr. COLLAMER. The Constitution provides that when the public safety requires it, in a time of war or rebellion, the habeas corpus may be suspended; and I ask the Senator whether that does not necessarily imply that people are to be imprisoned unlawfully after it is suspended?

Mr. POWELL. Is that the entire question?

Mr. COLLAMER. That is the entire question.

Mr. POWELL. I shall answer it with great pleasure.

Mr. COLLAMER. If a man cannot be unlawfully imprisoned while the habeas corpus is in force, when it is suspended may he not be imprisoned unlawfully?

Mr. POWELL. If the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, the party may be held in prison either lawfully or unlawfully. If he is in prison, having been put there lawfully or unlawfully, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus only denies him the great remedial process by which he is taken before the court, and the legality of his imprisonment inquired into by the court. That is all it does.

Mr. COLLAMER. Does the gentleman wish to be understood that the habeas corpus can only be used for the purpose of inquiring whether the process was legal?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir; it may be used to inquire whether he is rightfully deprived of his liberty; whether he is confined by virtue of legal process or not.

Mr. COLLAMER. No, sir; questions of guilt or innocence are never tried on a habeas corpus.

Mr. POWELL. In some class of cases the guilt or innocence may be inquired into. So far as the record shows guilt or innocence, it is a proper inquiry.

Mr. COLLAMER. They require a jury.

Mr. POWELL. Upon a habeas corpus the facts in the record which go to show the guilt or innocence of the party are before the court, and upon them they may decide whether he is rightfully or wrongfully imprisoned. If from the facts in the record it appears he is guilty, he is rightfully imprisoned; if innocent, he is wrongfully imprisoned, and is let go free. In the inquiry arising upon habeas corpus the guilt or innocence of the party, to some extent in a certain class of cases, is necessarily looked into.

Mr. COLLAMER. If a habeas corpus is brought to relieve a man charged with murder, does that habeas corpus enable the judge or court, before whom it is brought, to try in any way whether that man is guilty of the murder or not?

Mr. POWELL. I am astonished that so good a lawyer as the Senator from Vermont should ask such a question. We know that it is not the function of a judge before whom a prisoner is brought on a writ of habeas corpus, to try him and pass judgment upon him. He can only be tried by a jury. The judge, however, on the return of the habeas corpus, inquires into the cause of the arrest, and if on all the facts that are developed in the record the presumptions are that he is guilty the judge sends him back to confinement, and if it appears that he is innocent he is allowed to go free. The judge may incidentally inquire into the facts in the class of cases to which I have alluded, though he does not do so for the purpose of inflicting punishment. But, Mr. Vermont a question if he will allow me to do so. My question is whether the legitimate suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, authorizes the President of the United States to arrest and imprison a man. I wish the Senator to answer that question, for that is the gist of the whole point I make.

Mr. COLLAMER.—To answer that question the gentleman will have to indulge me in some preliminary remarks.

Mr. POWELL. With great pleasure. I only wish to develop the opinions of the Senate.

Mr. COLLAMER. Upon a writ of habeas corpus brought before a judge or court to relieve a man from an alleged unlawful imprisonment, the only question which can be entertained is whether the process by which the man was imprisoned was a legal one, not whether he is guilty or innocent of the offense that is a question which can be tried only by a traverse jury. The whole question is whether the precept by which the man is said to be held, and which the officer is directed to return with the body, is a legal precept to hold him. If it is, there is the end of the inquiry. If it is a legal precept, issued by competent authority, to hold the man for the offense charged, he must be remanded, whether he is guilty or innocent; the judge has nothing to do with that question then. If it is not issued by competent authority, if it is not a legal precept sufficient in itself upon its face to hold the man for the purposes for which it is granted, he must be released. In most of the States,

by statute, if the man is imprisoned for a bailable offense, the judge may take bail. That, however, does not relieve the party from the obligation to stand his trial. That is all there is of the habeas corpus, the whole extent of its power for anything which now occurs to my mind, and I believe I have been pretty familiar with it for a great while.

The other question which the gentleman puts is, can the President imprison a man? In regard to that, I will say that when a habeas corpus is brought before a court, on the return of the precept with the body, and the fact being shown that the habeas corpus is suspended, which is a fact the judge may not judicially know, if the judge finds that in this case it has been constitutionally suspended, that is the end of the inquiry; he does not inquire whether the President or the justice of the or the magistrate has done the thing right or wrong. If the offense with which the party is charged is of a nature, if the precept charges an offense of such a nature that the habeas corpus is suspended for, there is an end to the inquiry; the suspension is of itself operative, and the judge has nothing more to say about it. That is the state of the case, as I understand.

Now, in relation to the suspension of the habeas corpus, the very fact that by the Constitution it may be suspended—without going now into the inquiry by whom that may be done, leaving that question just as the gentleman leaves it, not saying whether it must be done by an act of legislation or by the Executive—if the habeas corpus is suspended pursuant to the Constitution, that implies that men may be imprisoned unlawfully. It would not need a suspension of the habeas corpus to imprison a man lawfully.

If men could be imprisoned lawfully for these political offenses, they would remain in prison even if the habeas corpus was not suspended; but the habeas corpus is suspended to enable men to be imprisoned who could not otherwise be imprisoned. That is the only purpose of it. Now, I do not understand that the habeas corpus being suspended, suspends it in relation to anything and everybody, in relation to masters and men, and women, questions between man and man. It is only suspended in regard to political subjects relating to that war or rebellion about which the Constitution speaks. If the President may suspend it by proclamation that he suspends it in relation to this sort of offenses, not that men may be imprisoned for other matters by other people and on various other subjects which have nothing in the world to do with this subject of suspension about which the Constitution talks. The Constitution has authorized it to be suspended of and concerning a war and rebellion, and not anything else, and when it is suspended either by Congress, if they ought to do it, or by the President acting under their direction, or of himself, if he has the power, the limitations must be stated, which that suspension goes must be stated.

I merely say again, that the exercise of the power of the courts in the use and sustaining of a habeas corpus before them is confined simply to the question of the process by which a man is held; the legality of that process; and if the habeas corpus is suspended in relation to that subject-matter, then the court has no control or jurisdiction over it.

Mr. POWELL. I think the Senator from Vermont has not answered my question. He has gone on to define the objects of the writ of habeas corpus; he has done it very lucidly; but my question was whether, if the writ of habeas corpus were lawfully suspended the President was authorized to make arrests. I differ from the Senator, if he will allow me, about the definition he has given of the object of the writ of habeas corpus. He says the only object is to inquire whether the process under which the prisoner is held is legal or not. I am very well aware that, under the common law, the writ of habeas corpus was more circumscribed than it is in many of our States. It has been very much enlarged by statute. But I know that you have a right to a habeas corpus to bring persons before a court to be released from unlawful confinement when they are confined by no process whatever; and consequently the Senator is too limited in his explanation. There is a large class of persons, infants, for instance, who are held by others; there are persons held by certain societies of people—the Shakers, for example—and writs of habeas corpus are allowed for such persons, though they are not held by virtue of any process. The writ can be issued to bring a party before the court whenever he is restrained of his liberty, and the court is not limited to an inquiry as to the legality of the process, but inquires as to the right of the party to hold him.

Mr. COLLAMER. The idea that a man may be held without process is not contemplated by the law. The command of the writ is to bring the body of A and B and the cause of his confinement. That is the *causa*, the great writ. It is not the habeas corpus *ad satisfaciendum* that we are talking about, but the habeas corpus *cum causa*, and the command of the writ to bring the body, with the cause of confinement.

Mr. POWELL. He may be brought with the cause without bringing the process. If I had the Senator's infant son in my custody, would he not have a right to the writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of the detention, and should I not then be at liberty to say that the son was apprenticed to me or to give any other good reason for holding him?

Mr. COLLAMER. Certainly.

Mr. POWELL. That shows clearly that the question is not always whether the process is legal or not, because persons may be held without process.

Mr. COLLAMER. By the word "process" I mean not merely technical process, but the instrument, the authority by which a person is held, let it be what it may; and that authority is the thing to be looked into, and that only.

Mr. POWELL. Still, my excellent friend does not answer my question. I should like any Senator to get up here and show me the authority of the President or any of his Cabinet ministers to make arrests. That is the point to which I wish to direct attention, and I ask the country to look right to that point.

[Continued on 4th page.]

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 1

Gov. Powell's Speech.

We need scarcely ask the reader's attention to the Great Speech of Senator Powell, which will be found in our outside pages this week. It is a speech which, in view of the vital importance of the questions discussed,—Habeas Corpus and Arbitrary Arrests—involving the personal rights and liberty of citizens, and in view of the manliness, integrity, patriotism and statesman-like ability of the distinguished author, will be treasured by freemen as a jewel of American eloquence. Our noble hearted Senator made a second speech on the same subject a day or two after, not less worthy of unqualified eulogium, which we shall copy in our next week's issue.

An Attempt to Prevent the Democrats from Running a Ticket at the Election in Covington.

There is a municipal election in our sister city of Covington, Ky., next week. Two tickets are in the field—a Democratic Union ticket and an Administration emancipation ticket. The friends of the latter, finding that would be beaten, sent, we understand, a deputation to Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, asking him to interfere, and, by not allowing the Democratic ticket to run, give them the victory! This modest request to overthrow Republican institutions, the patriotic and Union Governor rejected with scorn and indignation. He answered, that in Kentucky, under his Administration, no military interference with the elections would be permitted.

Thus foiled, they turned their attention to Col. Sipes, United States Commandant, who also declined to interfere any way with the fair and legitimate votes of the people. It is certainly a new way to get into office to ask the authorities to allow but one ticket to be run.—*Cin. Eng.*

The New York Weekly Caucasian.

The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of THE DAY-BOOK, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived of the use of the mails by the Administration at Washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified its course a particle. The ban is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York city, should send for a specimen copy of THE CAUCASIAN or White Man's paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows:—Single copies, \$1.50 per year. Four copies, \$5. Ten copies, \$12, and an extra one to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies to one address, \$20, and one to the getter up of the club. It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to "unfettered" school of the Democracy.—Send for a copy.

GREENBACKS.—It is stated in financial circles, that there will be a further issue of \$200,000,000 in Treasury Notes. This will increase the circulating medium to \$577,000,000; but this amount may be reduced by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, under Secretary Chase's policy of taxing bank notes.

ARREST OF FORGERS.—Two notorious counterfeiters and forgers named Clark and Carter, were arrested in Louisville on Monday. They are supposed to be the men who effected the secret forgeries in Clinton, Wyoming, and Carter counties, Pennsylvania, some time ago. They issued notes on the following banks, and had them extensively circulated: Jersey Shore Bank, Lock Haven Bank; also on banking houses in Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn. Clark, whose real name is Piper, is an old offender, and is well known throughout the West and South as one of the most skillful forgers and swindlers in existence, but is more particularly known in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

THE WORK OF REPAIRING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD is progressing very rapidly, and it is expected that by the commencement of the new year the whole route will be again opened. The rebels destroyed portions of the road most effectually. For about twenty miles along the route almost every tie and rail was totally or partially destroyed. They tore up the ties and built log cabins of them, upon which they laid crossways the iron rails. They then set the cabins on fire, and when the rails became red hot in the middle they were bent around trees and thrown aside.

Mrs. George D. Prentice was in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Monday, the 1st inst., on a visit to her son, and also her brother, Captain Calhoun Benham, of the Confederate service.

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—The N. Y. Express says that eight hundred deserters from the Bank's Expedition have been arrested in that city and sent aboard a steamer for Fortress Monroe. In many instances the Provost Guard found the skeddaddlers attending the bars and serving as waiters in saloons throughout the city. Some of these men, in civic dress, made a vigorous resistance, but were finally overcome.

From the Cin. Times.

THE NEWS.

Stuart's raid north of the Rappahannock was not a successful one. He was repulsed at both Dumfries and Octoquan, with considerable loss to the Federal side. Forces were promptly dispatched to intercept him, and at latest accounts he was making for the Rappahannock under whip and spur. If the raid was merely a foraging one, it was unsuccessful; but, if Stuart's main purpose—which we suspect to be true—was to ascertain the position of our forces, preparatory to an advance of Stonewall Jackson, he accomplished all that was desired. We shall not be surprised to hear of a Rebel advance along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge before many days. Burnside is still as quiet as his predecessors loved to be.

The news from Kentucky to day is more favorable. Morgan seems to have come as far North as Rolling Fork, when he found himself getting entangled, and is reported moving Southwardly. The statements relative to his movements are very much confused, but we judge the following to be the facts: He moved from Glasgow to the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Bear Wallow, skirmishing on the way with three different Federal regiments, who, instead of uniting, were widely separated, and could not afford serious resistance. He then advanced upon Munfordville, which is strongly garrisoned, but it is not known whether he attacked it or not; certain it is that he did not take it. Crossing Green River above, he moved on Elizabethtown, defended by some 500 troops in a stockade.

Our soldiers made a gallant resistance until the stockade was destroyed by Morgan's artillery, when they retreated to the town, where they were divided. A street fight of some hours followed, which ended in the surrender of the force. He then proceeded along the railroad to Muldraugh's Hill, where some 200 Federal soldiers surrendered without a fight, and from there to Rolling Fork, where an attack was repulsed. Morgan then moved southwardly, and at last accounts was supposed to be near Lebanon, as artillery firing was yesterday heard in that direction. From Lebanon the way is open for him into Tennessee.

It will thus be seen that our forces were badly managed. They were under the immediate command of Gen. Gilbert, a military upstart, whose conduct at Perryville was severely criticised. During the raid he seems to have been snugly ensconced at Louisville, not venturing further out than Lebanon Junction, and returning with the report that all was quiet.

Our several dispatches from Louisville, recounting Morgan's advance, invariably terminated with some such expression as this: "The military headquarters here have not been officially advised of these movements, and we presume military headquarters waited until it was advised. Morgan's success may be attributed solely to Gilbert's incapacity and Boyle's stupidity."

We have at last reliable information of the state of affairs in Grant's department. The movement in his rear was made by about 6,000 Rebel horsemen, under Van Dorn. On the 10th says a special to the Commercial, they dashed into Holly Springs at daylight, from an easterly direction, surrounded the place, and captured the garrison and Government employees numbering 1,500, burned the depots, machine shops, all buildings containing commissary and quartermasters' stores, two locomotives, forty cars, unoccupied hospitals, many wagons, 10,000 army blankets, \$10,000 worth of cotton blew up ordnance stores, got \$10,000 in "green-backs," paroled 800 prisoners, and left the city at 4 o'clock P. M. Col. Murphy, of Wisconsin, Post Commandant, was completely surprised, though notified by Gen. Grant the evening before that the enemy was in the vicinity in force. No organized resistance was made. Among the prisoners taken were Capt. Bowers, Gen. Grant's Aid, and Dunlap, clerk in the office. Both escaped unharmed.

Army contractors find girls and women in New York so poor that they are compelled to work for them from sunrise till sunset for about ten cents—making haversacks at one and a quarter cents each.

The Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States Senator from Maryland, died at his residence, at Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday last, in the 56th year of his age.

The colored people of Boston are making preparations for a grand jubilee on the 1st of January, when "Massa Lincoln" is set free all their brethren how held in bondage.

The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pa., it is said desert by hundreds. The Lancaster Express says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only about four hundred remain. At Camp Hare, Pittsburg, the same complaint is made. Nearly all the substitutes have skeddaddled.

President Lincoln has written a letter to Gen. Grant, Gov. Johnson, and others exercising authority in Tennessee, on the subject of the election of members of Congress, to "follow law, and forms of law, as far as convenient." Did there ever emanate from a man elevated to power by the people a doctrine more infamous than this?

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Ky.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

The Demoralization of the Army—The Causes and the Remedy.

From all quarters, and in all the military departments, information reaches us of an alarming degree of demoralization in the army. It is manifested especially by desertion, by stealing, or, to use milder language, by departing from the army without leave, and appropriating private property for personal use. The number of desertions from the whole army cannot be less than one hundred thousand—perhaps more—and is alike from the armies of the East and the West. Reports from all departments represent that a march produces a general demoralization along the route; that private property is taken with impunity, and in one department (Graham's) instances are given of preconcerted and organized robbery. All this is disgraceful to the army and shameful to the country.

Our own correspondents, and others, attribute these outrages to a class of "stragglers" who manage to leave the ranks during a march, or to steal from the camps with dishonest designs. This is not precisely the truth. We must look further as to the causes of this demoralization.

First. It is inherent in the organization of the army, which is a cruel despotism, and which with full sway, will crush out the manhood of the ranks. There is not only no regard for the intellectual and moral welfare of the common soldier, nothing to excite his pride or ambition, but from the time he enters the service until he is relieved by death or discharge, he is the victim of constant inhumanity and a sufferer of untold cruelties.

Fidelity and well-tested valor meets with no reward. Where one promotion is made upon tested merit, a hundred are made through unworthy home influences. The intelligent, patriotic young freeman, who, from the highest motives, strapped his knapsack upon his back at the call of his country, finds himself, once in the army, more a servant of his military superiors, but intellectual inferiors, than a proud soldier, fighting for a high and a holy cause. Fettered, hand and foot, he dare not resent insult or resist a petty tyranny, as cowardly on the part of the officer as it is humiliating to the intelligent soldier. The private in the ranks of our army has no redress, nor can he have until the army is reorganized upon totally different principles.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrific. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favorite should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to be faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration of the Government. A politician, for instance, obtains a quartermaster's position; he makes in twelve months \$50,000, and retires. Who is there to say aught against the thief? Instead of meeting with shame and infamy, as he deserves, he is likely, by a wise use of a portion of his ill gotten wealth, to be rewarded with a higher position.

All the corruption of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robberies in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-believers within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his adamant crackers. He sees it in the shabby or flimsily made garments, which are given him to wear, and when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character? We know, personally, of not merely one, but many instances, where men of irreproachable character, before they entered the army, soon become so demoralized as not only to pilfer, but to boast of the same manner in which it was done. When the soldier knows that his captain and his colonel, and perhaps his brigadier, is a man of no stability of character, possessing no moral staunchness, a liar or a drunkard, or a debauchee, or perhaps a thief (for we hold the swindler of the Government as a thief), what punishment need he fear for the perpetration of a petty crime against a non-believer?

Against the immorality of the shoulder-straps there are no sacred influences in the army. There are Chaplains, to be sure, but we do not hesitate to declare, that in nine cases out of ten, their influence is mischievous. It is such that their action belies their preaching, and they are not only without moral influence, but have not the respect of the men. One who the army would be the moral without the Chaplain's aid.

Third. In every particular the Government fails to fulfill its contract with the soldier. For his services the Government agrees to pay him so much a month, cloth, and supply him with certain rations. With the exception, probably, or within a few miles of Washington, or at the camps of instruction, soldiers never have, and do not now, nor are they likely to receive full rations.

The hard cracker and the musty junk, he always has, but beyond these two articles, the soldier nowhere can depend on a supply. The full ration is never distributed in the field. The soldier goes often without his meal, sometimes for days with only a slim allowance of hard crackers. This of itself is sufficient to demoralize the army, especially when it is patent that corruption in office is the main cause of the failure. What can the soldier do? Buy provisions with his own money? What means has he?—Last week the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, stated that the unpaid requisitions of the army then in his office amounted to nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars! The regulations require that the troops should be paid every two months.

neglect, and through the corrupt administration of its agents forces this demoralization upon the army.

Tens of thousands, considering the contract with the Government broken, have run the risk of the death penalty by returning home; while, in the army, others are taking from the people within the lines that which they would never touch if the Government would fulfill its contract. It is a bad feature, too, that the financial wants of the soldier are the last supplied. Civilians, the non-believers, the comfortable fellows at home; from the members of the Cabinet down to the sweep of the public offices, receive their pay regularly.

They are not put off month after month with the cry of no money. The soldier who receives the least pay, and suffers all the hardships, is compelled to wait until all others are served. The grievous injustice of this policy is palpable, a desertion and marauding.

The evils have now reached such magnitude, that if not promptly corrected they will prove the speedy destruction of the army. They must be remedied, but how? By increasing military stringency—by shooting deserters and hanging marauders?

Such is the only remedy the military authorities propose, but we have little faith in its success. There is an easier, and more humane, and, we believe, a more successful manner of proceeding. In the first place, THE GOVERNMENT MUST RENDER JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER. The army must be paid with promptitude. We see no obstacle in the way, for if the Government is short of funds, let the civilian, and not the soldier, wait for his money. This alone, we warrant, will do much toward stopping desertions and putting an end to military marauding.

Another proceeding is requisite. The supply department must be reformed. Give the army honest quartermasters and honest commissaries, and it will at once put an end to frauds in contracts, and secure prompt and full supplies to the army. If life is to be taken for crime, those are the departments upon which the punishment should be inflicted. Nothing would contribute more to animate, nerve and cheer the army, than the shooting of a few dishonest supply agents, and the hanging of a dozen or so of swindling contractors. It would be unmistakable evidence of a design to deal justly with the soldier.

Object of the Abolitionists. That the abolitionists would destroy the constitution and introduce a despotism, is no empty charge. We give a few extracts to show the temper of that party. The New York Times says:

"A man of firm and resolute will, with a million men in arms to support him, can do pretty much as he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be laid aside or suspended when necessary."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a late sermon on the proclamation, said:

"The policy of the destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed, the next is to cashier every General who dares to question or disregard it, to dismiss every Cabinet officer who disputes it, and to silence every press that lifts guilty columns against it."

And again Dr. Bellows said:

"This is a war of extermination—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it is constitutional or not."

E. C. Ingels, Abolition candidate at large in Illinois for Congress, said in one of his speeches:

"If the President should determine that in order to crush this rebellion, the Constitution should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do it."

Rosette, a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, gave utterance to the following:

"I am not a constitution man! I am for carrying on this war under the Constitution, over the Constitution, through the Constitution, around the Constitution, or against the Constitution! Any way, whatever, so as to put down this rebellion."

E. M. Stanton, when engaged in quieting land titles in California for the Government, put in and received the pleasum of \$25,000 dollars as a retaining fee, and then charged the Government for his board, washing, and lodging. An exchange thinks that if his charge on the Confederates were half as strong as those mentioned, he might be able to worry through to Richmond.

Blackwood on the Emancipation Proclamation.

The past month has brought us to the veritable crisis of the great civil war in America. Brought to bay upon their own soil, the federals in desperation have invoked to the aid the unutterable horrors of a servile war. With their armies baffled and beaten, and with the standards of the rebel army again within sight of Washington, the President has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare, and seeks to paralyze the victorious armies of the south by letting loose upon their hearts and homes the lust and savagery of four millions of negroes. The die is cast. Henceforth it is to be a war of extermination. The north seeks to make of the south a desert—a wilderness of bloodshed and misery—for thus only, now, does it or can hope to overcome the seceding confederacy. Monstrous, reckless, devilish as the project is, we believe it will not succeed. But it at least marks the crisis and turning point of the war. It shows that the north has shot its last bolt—the effects of which we do not yet see, but beyond which there is no other. It proves what every one in this country was loth to believe, that, rather than let the southern states be independent, rather than lose their trade and custom, the north would league itself with Belzebub, and seek to make a hell of half a continent. In return, this atrocious flag, and proclaiming a war without quarter against the Yankee hosts. And thus, with in the bosom of civilization, we are called upon to contemplate a war more full of horrors and wickedness than any which stands recorded in the world's history.

A Catholic View of Political Preaching.

We did not read carefully the page of Thanksgiving sermons in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of last Friday, and have pronounced politics as a study, and preachers as professors. But we saw enough to know that the preachers leave out of view individual salvation, the practice of virtue, justice, chastity and the judgment to come, and expatiate on the political state of the nation; and while acknowledging that we are scourged, take upon themselves to define where the national sin lies, in a manner rather savoring of the partisan than the prophet.

We look in vain in their tirades for anything about the will of God, or pointing to him as the center of events. We know He loves equally every precept of the moral law, and hates equally all vices. Yet we find them overlooking pride, envy, evil-speaking, gluttony, lying, fraud, injustice, theft, impurity, security, profanity, blasphemy, and denouncing only the sin of slavery. There is something wrong in this. These people do not care for God. If they did, they would hate one sin as much as another. And it is evident that we have other iniquities besides slavery among us. One is the state of public sentiment which renders the existence of political preachers possible, and their trade lucrative. The institution is a patent hypocrisy. A preacher is ostensibly a teacher of religion, an expounder of truths relating to eternity, whose business it is to calm human passions, to oppose pride, anger and envy. These men take salaries as preachers, yet in their discourses they seldom allude to religion except to mock it; never speak of the judgment or eternity, and always foment wrath and agitate the passions, instead of teaching men to repress them.

Churches are built for the worship of God. Yet men assemble in these political meetings with the same view with which they assemble around telegraph and newspaper offices when election returns are coming in; and what they hear from the pulpit suggests no idea of God, or of human accountability.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The President Still Adheres to His Negro-Slave-Freeing Proclamation.

A delegation of border State Congressmen waited on the President, last night, to consult with him as to his policy after the 1st of January, in reference to the emancipation matter. Mr. Willey opposed the proclamation, but Mr. Casey, of Kentucky, said to the President, "Do what is for the best, and I will stand by you; but there is one thing, he remarked to the President, this ought to be made universal. Mr. Willey wanted the slaves of loyal men emancipated, and only the slaves of disloyal men freed; why should a rebel in Kentucky have his slaves saved, while a Union man in Tennessee loses his? Well, said the President, if I consider on the 1st of January that it will advance the Union cause to emancipate slaves, I will do it.

SLAVERY THE RIGHT ARM OF THE REBELLION.

If I think it better to emancipate the slaves of rebels only, I will do that. I have thought over this matter seriously and repeatedly. Turning to Mr. Willey, he remarked: You know me. You know I am an antislavery man. I have come to the conclusion that slavery is the right arm of the rebellion, and I intend to lop it off.

The telegraph now places our loss at the battle of Fredericksburg at least 15,000. Well, what excuse have our Abolition friends to offer for this slaughter of our innocent soldiers? They are responsible to the country for this wholesale destruction. Their cry of "bayonets to the front and spades to the rear," has met with the success we expected. The country mourns the universal desolation of our homes, and will not be comforted until the authors of our sorrows are delivered up to public execution.

The New York Express says: "A contract for the manufacture of 60,000 suits for contrabands has just been awarded to a large clothing house in this city. We do not hear, however, that any measures have been taken to supply the shivering white soldiers on the Rappahannock with apparel suitable to this inclement season."

Sambo—"I say, Pomp, de President, in his proclamation, calls us 'free American citizens of African descent'—what you think of dat, hey?"

Pomp—"Oh, Massa Lincoln be better look out or he make de nigger in as bad a fix as de white folks. De white folks now hardly dare say dere lives dere own."

Fourteen years make a vast change in some men's principles and feelings, and especially when the give up to party even the smallest respect for the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of the States which compose the American Union. In 1848, Lincoln refused to abolish the right of the slaveholder to make Washington a slave market. In 1862, he wipes out the right of the people there to hold slaves at all! The thing is easily explained: He was a Henry Clay Whig in 1848. He is a New England Abolitionist in 1862.—Indiana Sentinel.

A FINE NAME.—The President, in his message says: "Application has been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor migration."

Yes, yes, ABRAHAM, "Free Americans of African descent" is a splendid name for the colored population. It is so musical, and it so elegantly designates *Free Americans* from the white slaves of a corrupt Administration. All hail to the originating genius of ABRAHAM, the Chief of Charcoal.

"SERVED THEM RIGHT."—Parson Brownlow says that the free negroes of Gallipolis, O., recently made sport of some naked and barefooted East Tennesseans, ("loyal refugees" of the Brownlow stripe) who were there, calling them "poor white trash," &c., &c. The Parson said that Tennesseans could not stand that, but came down on the darkeys with a vengeance, killed two and chastised the rest. "Served them right," says the Parson. We fear the Parson is falling from grace in the Abolition church. If he thinks that white men have any rights that negroes are bound to respect, he may as well go back to Tennessee at once.—N. Y. Caucasian.

Private advices from California show that its people are pushing the Pacific Railroad from that terminus of the route. Fifty miles will be graded early in the spring, and nearly three millions of dollars have been subscribed to its stock. There is a provision in the bill which permits the Californians to build the road until they meet the eastern corporations. Under this provision it is expected that other end of the road will be first completed to Salt Lake City.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned—a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mack erel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of St. Ans. Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumery varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c. I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,
next door to William Watkins.
Maysville, June 19 1862-13.

FRANK & COONS,
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

Capt. McCLELLAN, of the *Boston*, has under contract, at Louisville, a new boat to run in the place of the old *Boston*, in the Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth trade. The boat will be completed next Fall and will be the finest and swiftest boat above the falls.

Let there be Light and there was Light.

We invite the attention of our readers and the City Council to the Lampost and fine Lantern recently placed on Market street, by our friend BEN. PHISTER, "pro bono publico"; and now that he has set the example of furnishing light to the benighted and way-faring, we would be pleased to see a similar institution at every corner in the city—already has this enterprise commended itself to the admiration and received as it deserves the thanks of the country folks who attend market—and they invoke the blessings of thrift and prosperity upon our friend who hangeth out his light and "fimpareth" safety to their footsteps, &c. These lamps if erected and lit any dark night would be far better than the negro's moon, which Cuffee declared shone only of bright nights and never appeared of dark ones when it was most wanted.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, Post, and Courier have been reduced in size more than six columns, in consequence of the increase in price of paper.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census of the city of Chicago has just been completed, showing the population to be 137,030—an increase of 27,768 inhabitants in two years.

A well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana under date of the 6th inst., says the crops of sugar are unusually large.

LOCAL ITEMS.—Our friends throughout the county will confer a favor upon us by sending the facts of any local incident worthy of notice that may transpire in their neighborhoods.

The New York subscription in aid of the English operatives has reached \$61,000.

Rhode Island's credit is good. She has just sold six hundred thousand dollars worth of her bonds at a premium of over eight per cent.

It is stated on good authority that no less than 180,000 of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster rolls are absent, with or without leave.

Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith, C. S. A., has established his headquarters in the residence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A gentleman from Iowa has obtained a patent for making wine from sorghum, which is said by connoisseurs at Washington to be equal to Madeira. It can be made so as to be sold for twenty-five cents per gallon. A fine quality of rum is also made of the same product.

THE IRON-CLAD BATTERY MONTAUK.—This new vessel, Commander Worden, took her trial trip up North river, New York, on Tuesday morning last. Her machinery worked admirably, and various principles involved in her construction are proved practicable. She will go to sea, on active service, this week.

THAT'S SO.—James Brooks, M. C., elect from the city of New York, says: "The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a constable, and has no more right to enact proclamation law than a constable."

The following resignation have taken place in Kentucky regiments in the army of the Cumberland: Capt. A. M. Burbank, 3d Kentucky infantry; First Lieutenant W. B. Skaggs, 3d Kentucky infantry; and Capt. W. S. Long, Fifth Kentucky infantry.

The people of New London, Ct., hung Secretary Welles in effigy because he recommended Philadelphia as the best place for the new naval depot. The New Londoners hoped to secure it to their port.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—About \$10,000 worth of small change, postage currency, was received at the post-office in Louisville on Saturday morning. It was entirely disposed of by 11 o'clock.

Our pork dealers may be interested in knowing that the number of hogs packed at Louisville foot up, at the present time, at 110,204. Some 3,000 still remained in the pens. The ruling price at the close of the week was \$425 to \$440.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and six o'clock, in and about and in front of Willard's Hotel alone, over one hundred officers of the army were smoking, chatting, and laughing, and having a good time generally, and all this while a great battle was said to be progressing at Fredericksburg.

Leprosy prevails to an alarming extent in the British West India colonies. It was introduced by the Chinese coolies.

It was reported at Covington Sunday that a force of nine hundred of Humphrey Marshall's men were menacing Mt. Sterling, Ky., and that the Union people are fleeing in great numbers.

DIED.

In this city on Sunday night Dec. 28th Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, in his 51st year.

In Edgely, near Nashville Tenn. in October 1861, of Typhus Fever, Mr. JAMES M. BOURNE, formerly of Fleming county, Ky.

To the Voters of the City of Maysville: I am a candidate for Mayor of the City. It is an office which has hitherto been often filled, acceptably and well, by incumbents who were not learned in the Law. If elected, I cannot better repay the confidence of my friends, than by the faithful and prompt discharge of all its duties and the promotion of the interests and preservation of the good order and peace of the city.

I am not the nominee of any party; deeming, as I have ever done, that the public offices of the country should be open to the aspirations of every citizen however humble, and that the people are competent to decide at the Polls for whom they should vote, without any premonition or presentation by others, who, certainly, have no greater interest in the result, than the people themselves.

Respectfully,
R. M. RICKETTS.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.
" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.
" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRRAFT.
" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNITZ.
" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.
" Collector—KEITH BERRY.
" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.
" Wood & Coal Inspector—S. B. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—EDWARD FLEMING.
COUNCILMEN:
Ward No. 1—GEO. W. ORR,
JAS. JACOBS,
JERRY F. YOUNG.
Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;
W. P. WATKINS;
Dr. J. R. PADDOCK.
Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;
LEWIS GOLLING;
JNO. M. SAWYER.
Ward No. 4—F. McCLANAHAN;
W. W. LAMAR;
ARMSTRONG PURNELL.

CONVENTION OF BLACKSMITHS.
At the request of a Committee of Blacksmiths of Maysville and Mason county, we announce that a general meeting of the Blacksmiths of the City and County will be held at the NEPTUNE HALL, Maysville, on the 30th day of January 1863, for the purpose of fixing upon a Bill of Prices for the ensuing year. A full meeting of Blacksmiths, is desired.
Maysville, Jan. 1

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by
ALEX. MADDOX,
Wall Street.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

DUFEU & MCCARTHEY,
Bot. BURGESS and MINER'S Stores.
Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

NEW Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADERS BUILDING, and furnished it with a good and fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

GIVEN AWAY

disseminated. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

MARTIN & BRO.'S

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m

Skeleton Skirts.

JUST Received the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR," "WAVE KID CLASPER," "BALMORAL" and SPIRAL SKELETON SKIRTS.
M. R. BURGESS & SON.
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
Coffee 35 to 37 with upward tendency.
WHEAT—Red 95c; White \$1 05.
Flour—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6 00.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c.
Crash Sugar, 15c.
Gran " 15c.
Loaf " 15c.
Bacon—Sides 5c; Hams 6@3c; Shoulders 8 1/2 cents.
LARD—7 to 7 1/2c, per lb.
HAMP—\$8.00 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 8@10c lbs.
MACKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5.50, Quarters \$5.25.
SALT—60c. 3 bushel.
IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@3; Horse Shoe 8 1/2@3c.
NAILS—\$4 50 for 10d.
RICE—90 to 92 lb.
FEATHERS—83 to 84 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Flaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouslain Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.
Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.
Aug. 25 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

H. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE:

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 35 CENTS!!

[October 30th 1862]

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them.

Also, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Maysville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky. We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in CASH for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness. All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.
June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

Tobacco of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER,
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, 1/2 barrel quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & S. tinned Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER,
June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

Hats.
A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.
sep 4 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as HARPER, LESLIE, NEW YORK MERCURY, NEW YORK LEDGER, WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE,

Always to be found at JOHN J. BRO-SSEE, Second Street.
sep 4-2m

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER,

JOS. F. PERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. PERRIE,
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS !!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged in every branch, since their removal. Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled; and in the Carpet and House-Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

- AND -

Fancy Grocery Store!

I KE NELSON,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-

DINES, NUTS, PRES-

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON and MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-

UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.

20 Half Pipes Jules Robin Brandy,
25 Quarter casks do do do
5 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,
25 1/2 " do do do do
25 1/2 " A Seignette do do
50 " Fine Old Port Wine,
50 " Crown Sherry do
5 Pipes superior Holland Gin,
3 Punchoons St. Croix Rum,
20 Baskets Heidelberg Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts

25 Hr. do do do do, Pints,
20 Baskets Creme De Bouzy do do, Quarts,
200 Cases assorted brands Claret Wine,
50 " Rhine do do

25 " Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine,
Together with a large and complete assortment of Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, E. Walnuts, Fox Nuts, Dates, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Rock Candy, Worcestshire Sauce, J. Mustard, Sardines, Canned Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Fine Apples, Pickles, Jellys, Assort. Syrups, Piccolilles, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Morning Call, Wake Up and other Bitters, Scaled and No. 1 Herring,

Superior Brands of Fine Havana Segars; Assorted " German do.
Cheroots and Havana Sixes do.
To which I invite the attention of dealers, promising to do as well for them as any Louisville or Cincinnati house can.

ISAAC NELSON,
aug 7 1862 16 Market St., Maysville, Ky.

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!

ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent
FOR MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wheeling Ales, in Barrels and Half Barrels, viz: Pale, Kennett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.

Also, BOTTLED ALE, in cases of 1 doz. each, for Family use. Call at
Nos. 47 & 49 MARKET STREET,

300 Bbls of Bourbon Whisky, 1 to 7 years old, in store and for sale by
A at 7, 1862. ISAAC NELSON.

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-1y]

THIS DAY RECEIVED AT THE "SENSATION STORE" Fancy Velvet Ribbons in every width. Trimming

